# *Montana Comprehensive Assessment System (MontCAS, Phase 2)*

## *Criterion-Referenced Test (CRT)*

COMMON ITEM RELEASE
GRADE 4

OPI

OFFICE OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION

# General Directions

This test contains six sessions: three in reading and three in mathematics. The sessions are made up of multiple-choice questions and questions for which you must show your work or write out your answers. Write your answers to all of the questions in your Student Response Booklet. For the reading parts of the test, read each selection before answering the questions.

For each multiple-choice question, choose the best answer. Fill in the bubble in your Student Response Booklet that corresponds to your answer choice for that question.

Some questions ask you to show your work or to write out your answers. Write your answers to these questions in the spaces provided in your Student Response Booklet. Your answers must fit in the spaces provided. Any part of an answer outside the box might not be scored.

Be sure to answer all parts of each question, and to answer completely. For example, if a question asks you to explain your reasoning or show your work, be sure to do so. You can receive points for a partially correct answer, so try to answer every question.

# Reading
# Session 1

**This test session includes reading selections, multiple-choice questions, and a question for which you must write out your answer. After you read each selection, answer the questions about it in the spaces provided in your Student Response Booklet. You may not use a dictionary or any other reference tool during this session.**

*Read this passage about skunks and then answer the questions that follow.*

## Skunk

When it comes to skunks, there's bad news and there's good news. The bad news is, skunk spray is one of the worst smells in nature. It makes some people and animals sick to their stomachs and can also cause temporary blindness. The good news is, a skunk sprays only in self-defense, and it gives plenty of warning before it does.

Glands at the base of a skunk's tail produce a smelly, oily liquid called *musk*. When a skunk
**2** sprays, it forces out the musk in a thin stream like water from a squirt gun. The skunk aims at its victim's face and is accurate up to about 12 feet.

Before it sprays, though, a skunk warns animals—and people—to stay away. The first warning is like a little dance. A skunk arches its back and pats its front feet on the ground. If that warning doesn't work, the skunk shakes its head from side to side. It looks as if it's saying "No!" Finally, the skunk raises its tail and gets ready to spray. Some kinds of skunks stand on their front paws and raise their hind feet in the air to spray. Others stay down on all fours. But the result is the same—stink time.

Gray foxes are among the few enemies that can get past a skunk's defense. A fox on the attack will ambush a skunk and grab its neck, rolling the animal over before it can spray. The fox has to be quick, though. One kind of skunk—the spotted skunk—is so fast it can attack and eat rattlesnakes without being bitten. Usually, skunks eat rodents, insects, eggs, and fruit.

If you meet a skunk in the woods, don't panic. A skunk is curious, so it might try to get a closer look at you. Turn and walk away quietly. You are safe as long as the skunk doesn't think you are going to hurt it. But watch out if the skunk starts dancing!



**Please go on to the next page.**

**Mark your answers to questions 1 through 5 in the section marked "Reading—Session 1" in your Student Response Booklet.**

1. What is the MOST serious effect of skunk spray?
   A. getting very smelly
   B. getting wet and dirty
   C. having an upset stomach
   D. not being able to see for a while

2. In paragraph 2, what does the word accurate mean?
   A. exact
   B. smelly
   C. fearless
   D. harmless

3. Which statement from the passage is an OPINION?
   A. "When a skunk sprays, it forces out the musk."
   B. "The first warning is like a little dance."
   C. "It looks as if it's saying 'No!'"
   D. "Some kinds of skunks stand on their front paws."

4. What is the skunk in the picture MOST LIKELY doing?
   A. acting friendly
   B. looking for food
   C. doing a warning dance
   D. getting ready to spray

5. What is the author's MAIN message in this passage?
   A. Skunks have very few natural enemies.
   B. Skunks aim their spray at the victim's face.
   C. Skunk spray is one of the worst smells in nature.
   D. Skunks are harmless unless they feel threatened.



**Please go on to the next page.**

*Read this story and then answer the questions that follow.*

# The Cave That Talked

## A Tale from the *Panchatantra*

*Retold by Jyoti Singh Visvanath*

*The* Panchatantra *is a collection of stories written long ago in India. A teacher wrote them to show his students how to live wisely.*

Long ago, deep in a forest, a jackal discovered a cave. He decided to make it his home. He left his cave every morning to hunt for food, and returned in the evening.

In the same forest lived an old lion. He had once been the king of the forest, but a younger, stronger lion had taken his place. The old lion wandered through the forest looking for food. But as he was too old to hunt, he often had to go hungry.

One day the lion wandered off his usual path in the forest. He tripped on a branch and tumbled down a small hill, landing near the mouth of a cave. The lion picked himself up slowly and walked to the cave's entrance. He looked inside. There seemed to be no one there. He sniffed. Aha! His nose told him that an animal lived in this cave. Sooner or later it would return home.

The lion licked his lips. "At last I'll get something to eat," he thought. "I will hide in this cave and eat the animal that lives here as soon as it enters."

Late in the afternoon the jackal returned to his cave. As he walked toward the entrance, he noticed something strange. Near the mouth of the cave were footprints of some big animal. He saw that the footprints went into his cave but did not come out. That meant the animal was still inside. He wondered what to do. Then he had an idea.

"Oh, cave, my dear cave," he shouted. "Please talk to me." There was no reply. "Why are you so quiet?" called the jackal. "You promised to greet me every day when I came home." Still no reply. "All right! If you will not speak to me, I will go to the other cave that talks," said the jackal. He made sounds to show that he was leaving.

The lion sat in the cave, wondering what was happening. He heard the jackal call out to the cave, but the cave did not reply. "The cave must be keeping quiet because I am here," thought the lion. "If I call out a greeting, the jackal will come into the cave, and I can eat him up."

The lion roared out a greeting. The sound bounced off the walls and came out through the mouth of the cave. It was loud enough to be heard by all the animals in the forest.

The jackal quickly understood that a lion was hiding in his cave. Chuckling to himself, he said, "Long years through these woods I've walked, but I've never heard a cave that talked." Then he ran far from the cave to find himself a new home.

**Mark your answers to questions 6 through 10 in the section marked "Reading—Session 1" in your Student Response Booklet.**

6. This story is MOSTLY about
   A. a jackal outsmarting a lion.
   B. an old lion hiding in a cave.
   C. a jackal living in a cave that talks.
   D. an old lion looking for food.

*Use the dictionary entry below to answer question 7.*

> **mouth** *n.* **1.** opening through which an animal takes in food: *The lion opened its mouth.* **2.** opening resembling a mouth: *the mouth of a jar, the mouth of a volcano* **3.** living thing that needs food: *many mouths to feed* **4.** part of a river where it empties into another body of water: *The mouth of the river empties into the ocean.*

7. Which meaning of <u>mouth</u> is used in paragraph 3?
   A. definition 1
   B. definition 2
   C. definition 3
   D. definition 4



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8. How does the jackal know that a large animal is inside his cave?

   A. He sees footprints going into the cave.
   B. He can smell the animal nearby.
   C. He cannot hear any sounds coming from the cave.
   D. He sees broken branches near the entrance.

9. Why does the jackal start talking to the cave?

   A. to frighten the animal in the cave
   B. to convince the animal in the cave to leave
   C. to trick the animal in the cave into making noise
   D. to show the animal in the cave that he is not afraid

10. Which detail shows that this story is fiction?

    A. The jackal lives in a cave.
    B. The lion tries to catch the jackal.
    C. The lion and the jackal can talk.
    D. A sound comes from inside the cave.



**Please go on to the next page.**

*Read this article about crayons and then answer the questions that follow.*

## Making the World a More Colorful Place

*by Danielle S. Hammelef*

Here's a riddle for you: what's black, brown, blue, red, purple, orange, yellow, and green? The colors in the first box of crayons sold in 1903 for five cents!

For over one hundred years, crayons have made the world a more colorful place. In the 1800s, the first crayonlike drawing materials were thick, clumsy chunks of charcoal and oil. Colors later replaced the black charcoal
2 in these early crayons, and wax replaced the oil to make them sturdier and easier to handle. But these crayons weren't made for children—they were made for marking crates and barrels and were poisonous if eaten.

Around 1900, Edwin Binney and C. Harold Smith, founders of a company that made school slate pencils and the first dustless chalk, researched ways of making safe, kid-friendly crayons. They invented
3 a way to mix pigments and wax together to make different colors and to shape the mixture into smaller, sturdy, nontoxic crayons. In 1903, Binney and Smith sold the first box of crayons, changing the way kids colored overnight.

Crayons are made of pigment and wax called paraffin. Paraffin is like the wax used to make the candles on your birthday cake. Pigment is a substance that gives something its color, like the food coloring used to make blue, red, or yellow frosting for your birthday cake.

Red, yellow, and blue pigments are made with water and chemicals at a place called a color mill. These three colors are mixed
5 together to make lots of different colors, such as orange, pink, and green. Each color is passed through a filter press which, like an apple press at a cider mill, squeezes the color


*An original 1903 box of crayons*

solution to get out the extra water. What's left looks like colored cakes. These cakes are then baked in special ovens called kilns for three to four days. (Imagine how hard your birthday cake would be if it were baked for that long!) After they are dry, the hard cakes are sent to a pulverizing machine, which breaks them up into fine powder. The powder is packed into bags and shipped to the crayon factory.

At the crayon factory, hot, clear liquid wax waits for color in towers that are 26 feet high. (You'd have to stack about 78 birthday cakes to reach the top of those towers.) The wax is pumped through large pipes into mixing vats. Mixing vats are like the bowls and mixer used to stir your cake batter, only much bigger. Pigments are added to the wax in the mixing vats to color it.

The colored wax is then poured into molds with thousands of crayon-shaped holes. The wax is cooled by cold water passed



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through the molds. It takes about four to seven minutes for the wax to harden. The extra wax on top of the molds is scraped off and placed back into the mixing vat to be melted again to make more crayons.

Rods inside of the holes pop the crayons out into inspection bins, where they are checked for broken tips and chipped ends. Any damaged crayons are sent back to the mixing vat. After all, who wants broken crayons in a brand-new box?

The new crayons are sent to a labeling machine, where they are wrapped in papers telling their color and brand name. The newly labeled crayons are stored by color until they are ready to be packaged.

A conveyor belt takes the crayons to their last stop in the factory: machines that sort them into narrow cardboard boxes called
10 sleeves and then into the crayon boxes. The finished boxes are packed and sent around the world, ready to color millions of imaginations.

Crayons have come a long way from the original eight colors. Now, over one hundred years later, you have more than 120 colors to choose from, as well as special crayons
11 that glow in the dark, sparkle, and smell like flowers. You can create with <u>zany</u> colors like macaroni and cheese, razzmatazz, tickle me pink, and banana mania. With so many to choose from, which is your favorite?

*At Binney and Smith, the maker of Crayola Crayons, about 12 million crayons are made each day. That's about three billion each year, or enough to circle the earth six times. If you take all the Crayola Crayons bought in one year and melt them into one huge crayon, the crayon would be 35 feet wide and 100 feet taller than the Statue of Liberty!*

*Most kids ages two to eight spend about 28 minutes a day coloring, and the average kid uses up 730 crayons by his or her tenth birthday.*



**Please go on to the next page.**

**Mark your answers to questions 11 through 21 in the section marked "Reading—Session 1" in your Student Response Booklet.**

11. In paragraph 2, the word sturdier means the OPPOSITE of
    A. shorter.
    B. heavier.
    C. weaker.
    D. stronger.

12. Children could not use the first crayons, because the crayons were
    A. expensive.
    B. dangerous.
    C. too small.
    D. too hard.

13. In paragraph 3, what does kid-friendly mean?
    A. brightly colored
    B. popular with kids
    C. packaged in a box
    D. easy for kids to use

14. If toxic means harmful, the word nontoxic in paragraph 3 means
    A. not harmful.
    B. very harmful.
    C. less harmful.
    D. most harmful.

15. What is shipped from the color mill to the crayon factory?
    A. liquid pigments
    B. powdered pigments
    C. hard cakes of pigment
    D. pigments and paraffin

16. How is the information organized in paragraphs 5 through 10?
    A. by explaining steps in order
    B. by describing problems and solutions
    C. by giving answers to questions
    D. by comparing and contrasting things

17. In paragraph 11, the word zany means the same as
    A. special.
    B. yummy.
    C. crazy.
    D. popular.

18. Why is some information in the article put in boxes?
    A. It may not be true.
    B. It is not important.
    C. It gives some extra facts.
    D. It includes large numbers.



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19. Which statement from the article is an OPINION?

A. "The colors in the first box of crayons sold in 1903 for five cents!"
B. "Crayons are made of pigment and wax called paraffin."
C. "Any damaged crayons are sent back to the mixing vat."
D. "After all, who wants broken crayons in a brand-new box?"

20. What is the MAIN purpose of this article?

A. to explain how crayons are made
B. to tell readers how to safely use crayons
C. to interest the reader in new crayon colors
D. to tell stories about the first crayons

21. What is the MOST LIKELY place a reader will find a list of all 120 crayon colors?

A. a store that sells art supplies
B. the Web site "www.crayola.com"
C. the "C" volume of an encyclopedia
D. a factory that makes coloring books

**Write your answer to question 22 in the space provided for it in your Student Response Booklet.**

22. Explain the main steps in making crayons. Use information from the article to support your answer.



**Please STOP. Do not go on to the next page.**

NO TEST MATERIAL
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# Reading
# Session 2

**This test session includes reading selections, multiple-choice questions, and a question for which you must write out your answer. After you read each selection, answer the questions about it in the spaces provided in your Student Response Booklet. You may not use a dictionary or any other reference tool during this session.**

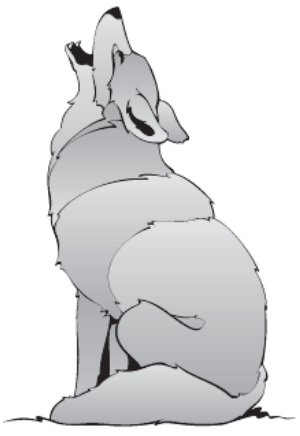
*Read the two poems about wolves and then answer the questions that follow.*

## Wolf Season

Footsteps, soft as a pillow.
Howls, as loud as a truck horn.
Hunting for his prey,
running rapidly,
walking in swamps up to his neck.

Brown as the bark on a pine tree.
Standing straight as a flag in the wind.
Sensing every movement near him.
Smelling every animal around him.
Watching the moon go down.
The wolf.

*—Russell Chin*



## Wolf

Mine is the howl
that chills the spine
in the forest gloom;
mine is the whine.

Mine is the nose
that breathes in fear
when danger's close;
mine is the ear.

Mine is the fur
the huntsmen trade;
mine is the fur,
I am afraid.

*—Judith Nicholls*



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**Mark your answers to questions 23 through 27 in the section marked "Reading—Session 2" in your Student Response Booklet.**

23. The poet wrote the first verse of "Wolf Season" to describe

A. different kinds of wolves.
B. different actions of wolves.
C. what wolves look like.
D. when wolves go into swamps.

24. What is an example of prey, as it is used in line 3?

A. a deer
B. a truck
C. the moon
D. the trees

25. In the first verse of "Wolf," the wolf is able to

A. run from hunters.
B. walk quietly.
C. frighten people.
D. smell the trees.

26. What does the poet of "Wolf" want the reader to know?

A. Wolves are dangerous.
B. Wolves fear hunters.
C. Wolves live in the forest.
D. Wolves howl at night.

27. The wolves in "Wolf Season" and "Wolf" are ALIKE because they BOTH

A. cry out loud.
B. can easily be seen.
C. allow people near them.
D. leave footprints in the snow.



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*Meteors are sometimes called "shooting stars." Read the article to find out how you can "catch" shooting stars, and then answer the questions that follow.*

# Catch a Shooting Star

*by Robert Irion*

**Pebbles in Space**

Most people call meteors "shooting stars." However, stars and meteors are very different. Stars are hot, glowing masses, like our sun. But meteors are streaks of light caused by bits of debris called *meteoroids* that drift among the planets and finally burn up as they fall through the Earth's atmosphere. Most of these rocky meteoroids are smaller than BBs*. . . .

**How to Watch Shooting Stars**

To enjoy these celestial fireworks, just follow these simple tips:

First, don't use binoculars or a telescope because they let you see only a small section
3 of the sky. To glimpse meteors, you want the widest view you can get. Your own eyes are all you'll need to see many meteors.

Second, try to find a place beyond city lights where the sky is dark. You can see a few meteors from a city, but only the brightest ones. If possible, avoid trees and buildings that block your view.

Next, get comfortable. Lie on a blanket or bring a lounge chair, and dress warmly. Give your eyes about thirty minutes to adjust to the darkness.

Then, just stare upward, not in any particular direction. You'll react quickly if you see a meteor off to the side.

Finally, be patient. You might not see any meteors for a while, then you might catch a few in a row.

The later your parents will let you stay up, the better. There are always more meteors after midnight than before.

The reason is that, after midnight, the Earth has turned so that the side you are on is plowing directly into the meteoroids. You will see more meteors during this time for the same reason that a car driving through a snowstorm gets more snow on its windshield than on its rear window.

That's it! Now you're ready to watch one of astronomy's most beautiful wonders: the dying embers of a comet's journey through our solar system. Just for fun, you might make a wish on one of those "shooting stars."

*BB: a small shot pellet about the size of a pea



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**Mark your answers to questions 28 through 32 in the section marked "Reading—Session 2" in your Student Response Booklet.**

28. What is the MAIN purpose of the section called "Pebbles in Space"?

    A. to compare BBs and meteors
    B. to explain what space pebbles are
    C. to describe what meteors are
    D. to compare meteoroids and meteors

29. Why is it better to look for meteors with only your eyes rather than through a telescope or binoculars?

    A. Meteors are such short distances from Earth.
    B. It is possible to see more of the night sky at once with only your eyes.
    C. Holding up a telescope or binoculars can be tiring.
    D. Comet dust can ruin telescopes and binoculars.

30. In paragraph 3, the word glimpse means to

    A. look at.
    B. listen to.
    C. talk to.
    D. wish on.

31. According to the author, the BEST way to watch meteors is to

    A. keep looking in every direction.
    B. lie down on a blanket.
    C. find a high place to sit.
    D. sit down under a tree.

32. Why can a person see more meteors after midnight than earlier?

    A. The meteor light reflects off trees and buildings.
    B. A person's eyes are likely to be sharper after midnight.
    C. The side of Earth the person is on has turned toward the meteoroids.
    D. The sky becomes clearer as it gets later.



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# Reading
# Session 3

**This test session includes reading selections, multiple-choice questions, and a question for which you must write out your answer. After you read each selection, answer the questions about it in the spaces provided in your Student Response Booklet. You may not use a dictionary or any other reference tool during this session.**

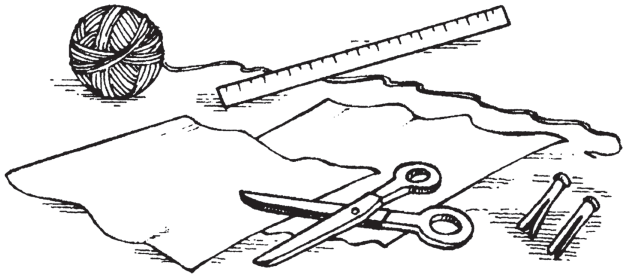
*This passage explains how to do an experiment. Read the passage and then answer the questions that follow.*

## Air Support

### How Does the Shape of an Object Affect How the Object Falls Through the Air?

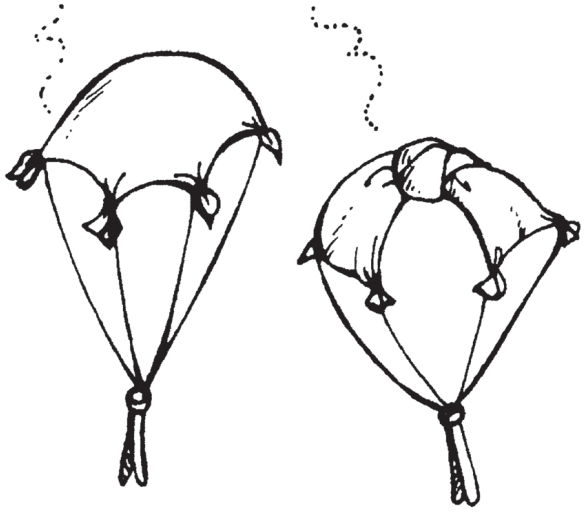
**MATERIALS**

scissors
ruler
8-foot (2.4-m) piece of string
2 square handkerchiefs
2 clothespins



**PROCEDURE**

**1.** Cut the piece of string into eight 1-foot (30-cm) lengths.
**2.** Tie a big knot in the middle of one handkerchief.
**3.** Tie one length of string to each corner of each handkerchief.
**4.** Gather the ends of the loose strings leading from each handkerchief and tie them in a knot around the head of each clothespin.
**5.** Grip the center of each handkerchief and toss both handkerchiefs into the air. What happens?



**EXPLANATION**

The handkerchief knotted in the middle fell to earth faster than the unknotted handkerchief. When an object falls through the air, it hits air molecules. Each molecule pushes up slightly on the falling object. Because the unknotted handkerchief was able to spread out, it caught more air molecules, which slowed its fall.



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**Mark your answers to questions 46 through 50 in the section marked "Reading—Session 3" in your Student Response Booklet.**

46. According to the "Procedure" section, why is a ruler needed in this experiment?

A. to make sure the strings are equal in length
B. to measure how far the handkerchiefs fall
C. to make sure the clothespins are the same size
D. to measure the size of the handkerchiefs

47. How did the author organize the list in the "Procedure" section?

A. in order from least to most important
B. in the order in which to do things
C. from general to specific
D. from problem to solution

48. Why does the unknotted handkerchief fall more slowly?

A. It is lighter.
B. It is easier to throw.
C. It is more balanced.
D. It catches more air molecules.

49. The picture next to the "Explanation" section helps to show the reader all of the following EXCEPT

A. how the prepared handkerchiefs look.
B. how to toss the handkerchiefs into the air.
C. that the knotted handkerchief is falling faster.
D. that the unknotted handkerchief spreads out.

50. If this passage were in a textbook, the definition of molecule would MOST LIKELY be found

A. in the index.
B. in the glossary.
C. on the title page.
D. in the table of contents.



**Please go on to the next page.**

*Read the poems "Keys to the Universe" and "Ancient Wisdom" and then answer the questions that follow.*

## Keys to the Universe

my Grandpa
Pancho
taught us

my brothers
my sisters
and me

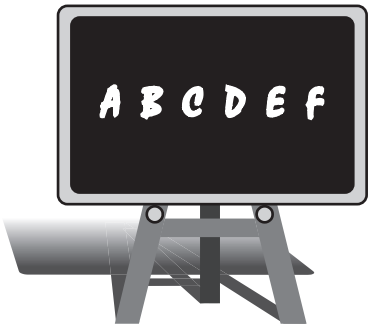
our first
letters
in Spanish

his living
room was
our classroom

"and these are
the true keys
to the universe"

he'd tell us
pointing to
the letters

of the alphabet
on the
makeshift
blackboard




*—Francisco X. Alarcón*



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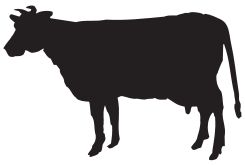
# Ancient Wisdom

after
working
all day

as a farmer
from dawn
to dusk



milking
sleepy
cows

washing
cleaning
feeding

all the animals
the small ones
and the big ones

repairing
fences
waterways

weeding
watering
his cornfield

Uncle Vicente
finally resting
in his rocking chair

would tell us
very calmly
under the stars:

"tomorrow
we'll start
all over."

*—Francisco X. Alarcón*



**Please go on to the next page.**

**Mark your answers to questions 51 through 55 in the section marked "Reading—Session 3" in your Student Response Booklet.**

51. In the poem "Keys to the Universe," what do the "keys" unlock?

    A. written words
    B. secrets of space
    C. ways to be happy
    D. ideas about science

52. In lines 13 through 15 of "Keys to the Universe," why do the words "and these are the true keys to the universe" have quotation marks around them?

    A. Grandpa Pancho speaks these words.
    B. They are the most important words in the poem.
    C. They include words from the title of the poem.
    D. Grandpa Pancho writes these words on the blackboard.

53. In line 27 of "Ancient Wisdom," the poet uses the phrase "under the stars" MOST LIKELY to show

    A. where the farm is.
    B. that it is nighttime.
    C. that the sky is clear.
    D. where the chair is.

54. In "Ancient Wisdom," what does Uncle Vicente MOST LIKELY mean when he says, "tomorrow we'll start all over"?

    A. Farming is very exciting.
    B. Today was a wasted day.
    C. His work is the same every day.
    D. Tomorrow he will finish his work.

55. How are Uncle Vicente in "Ancient Wisdom" and Grandpa Pancho in "Keys to the Universe" alike?

    A. They are farmers.
    B. They are storytellers.
    C. They like to watch the stars.
    D. They share their knowledge.



**Please go on to the next page.**

*This story is from a book of West African stories titled* Anansi, the Spider Man. *Read the story and then answer the questions that follow.*

## Anansi and Turtle and Pigeon

Turtle once lived next door to Pigeon, and across the road was Anansi's house. Sometimes Turtle and Anansi would stand together and watch Pigeon flying from one housetop to another, from one tree to another.

"I wish I could fly with Pigeon," said Turtle.

"I wish so, too," said Anansi.

At last one day they went to Pigeon and asked him to teach them to fly. Pigeon took them to the oldest pigeon of all. He looked as wise as an owl and said that they could learn. Then each pigeon pulled out a feather and glued it to Turtle's back until he looked like a pincushion, all full of feathers. Anansi, they said, would have to let Turtle try first. Next they took hold of Turtle and flew up into the air.

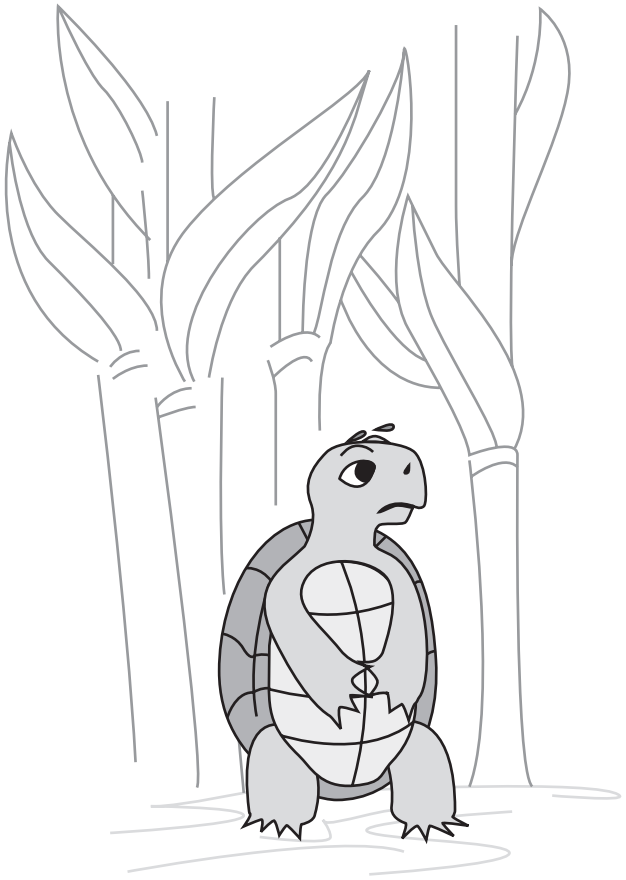
4

Soon they reached Tiger's cornfield. Every day the pigeons went there and took Tiger's corn. When they got there they took their feathers away from Turtle, gave him a large bag, and told him to pick up the grains of corn from the ground. So they all picked up corn; and Turtle picked up corn, too.

Then they heard a noise.

The pigeons all stood still and lifted up their heads. A second or two later the oldest pigeon flapped his wings and rose up, and all the other pigeons flapped their wings and flew away, leaving Turtle all by himself in the field of corn. Anansi saw the pigeons return home, but there was no Turtle with them. Turtle was left in the middle of the field, and there the watchman found him with the bag of corn.

"So it's you, Turtle, is it? You are the thief that comes and steals Tiger's corn?"



"No," cried Turtle, "no, my sweet watchman. Ask Anansi if you doubt me. It is the pigeons that come stealing the corn."

"What are you doing here, then?" asked the watchman.

"Oh, my sweet watchman," cried Turtle, "ask Anansi if you doubt me. I told the pigeons that I wanted to fly, and they lent me feathers and I came with them; but I am not stealing the corn."

"Well," said the watchman, "I never yet saw a Turtle fly. You must come with me." And he put Turtle in a pail of water and took him to Tiger's house.



**Please go on to the next page.**

Now Turtle remembered what Anansi had once told him. Anansi once said: "Turtle, when you don't know what to say and when you don't know what to do—sing!" So Turtle began to sing. He sang so sweetly that the watchman began to dance, and he danced until he had spilled all the water out of the pail. Then Turtle called out, "If you let me walk I will sing so sweetly!"

But the watchman said no.

At last they came to Tiger's house, and Tiger came out to see Turtle.

"Ah," said Tiger, "call the cook!" Tiger told the cook how to stew Turtle for supper, and then he went off to invite his relations and friends to come to the meal.

Now the cook was mixing all the onions and pimento together, and Turtle remembered what Anansi had said, and Turtle began to sing. He sang so sweetly that the cook began to dance.

Then Turtle said, "My sweet cook, if you will only put me on the ground outside I will sing so sweetly!"

The cook put Turtle outside, and he sang more sweetly than ever; and the cook danced all the time.

Then Turtle said: "Oh, my sweet cook, if you will take me to the river and put just the tip of my tail in the water I will sing more sweetly than ever."

The cook took Turtle to the river and put just the tip of his tail in the water, and Turtle sang more sweetly than ever, and the cook danced and danced.

But soon she heard no singing. She looked down.

There was Turtle at the bottom of the river! And Turtle waved his hand and swam away.

And the cook dared not go back to Tiger's house.

That is why, from that day to this, no one cooks Tiger's food for him.



**Please go on to the next page.**

**Mark your answers to questions 56 through 66 in the section marked "Reading—Session 3" in your Student Response Booklet.**

56. What is the MOST LIKELY reason Turtle wants to learn to fly?

A. He gets the idea from Anansi.
B. He wants to steal Tiger's corn.
C. He thinks flying looks like fun.
D. He wants to have feathers.

57. In paragraph 4, Turtle looks "like a pincushion, all full of feathers." This means that Turtle looks

A. silly.
B. hurt.
C. proud.
D. beautiful.

58. The pigeons leave Turtle alone in the cornfield MOST LIKELY because they

A. are mad at him.
B. forget that he is there.
C. do not want to hear him sing any songs.
D. hope he will be blamed for stealing the corn.

59. Why does the watchman think Turtle is a thief?

A. Turtle tries to run away.
B. Turtle blames the pigeons.
C. Turtle has the bag of corn.
D. Turtle says he knows Anansi.

60. In the picture, Turtle looks like he is

A. feeling bored.
B. feeling worried.
C. starting to sing.
D. starting to speak.

61. In paragraph 13, the word <u>sweetly</u> means the OPPOSITE of

A. gently.
B. loudly.
C. clearly.
D. badly.



**Please go on to the next page.**

62. In paragraph 16, the word relations means

A. neighbors.
B. fellow workers.
C. family members.
D. followers.

63. Why does Turtle ask the cook to take him to the river?

A. Turtle knows he can escape there.
B. Turtle knows the cook cannot swim.
C. Turtle hopes the cook will fall into the river.
D. Turtle remembers Anansi told him to do this.

64. Which book will MOST LIKELY have more stories like this one?

A. *Pot of Wisdom: Anansi Tales*
B. *The Mystery of the Missing Turtle*
C. *The Turtle Creek Inn Cookbook*
D. *Tiger!: The Story of the Indian Tiger*

65. Which question is answered by this story?

A. why turtles cannot fly
B. why no one cooks for Tiger
C. why pigeons like corn
D. why Turtle has a sweet voice

66. The author's message in this story is MOSTLY about

A. having confidence in yourself.
B. being happy with what you have.
C. helping friends who are in trouble.
D. using cleverness to escape trouble.



**Please go on to the next page.**

**Write your answer to question 67 in the space provided for it in your Student Response Booklet.**

67. Explain how Anansi is important in this story. Use information from the story to support your answer.



**Please STOP. Do not go on to the next page.**

# Mathematics
# Session 1 (Calculator)

**This test session includes multiple-choice questions and a question for which you must show your work or write out your answer. You may use a calculator during this session.**

**Mark your answers to questions 1 through 24 in the section marked "Mathematics—Session 1 (Calculator)" in your Student Response Booklet.**

1. Look at this pattern.

   53, 48, ___, 38, 33, 28

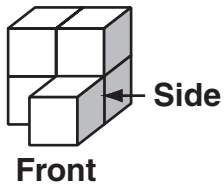
   What number is missing?

   A. 42
   B. 43
   C. 45
   D. 47

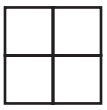
2. Diane wants to know the weight of her softball bat. Which unit of measurement should Diane use?

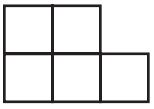
   A. inch
   B. foot
   C. pint
   D. ounce

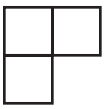
3. Look at the stack of five cubes shown below.

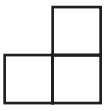



   Which picture shows the view of the shaded side?

   A. 

   B. 

   C. 

   D. 



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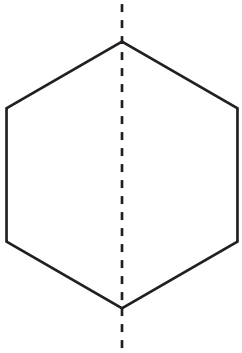
4. A bank teller needs to give a customer $2495. What is the GREATEST number of $100 bills the bank teller can use?

   A. 2
   B. 4
   C. 24
   D. 49

5. André spends $3 a day. Which of the following correctly represents the amount of money André will spend in $n$ days?

   A. $n - 3$
   B. $3 \times n$
   C. $3 + n$
   D. $n \div 3$

6. Kayla cut the hexagon shown below along the dotted line.



   What new shape did Kayla make?

   A. trapezoid
   B. parallelogram
   C. rhombus
   D. pentagon



**Please go on to the next page.**

7. Mr. Walksfar records the number of students who are absent each day in this chart.

**Absent Students**

| | Monday | Tuesday | Wednesday | Thursday | Friday |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Week 1 | 5 | 3 | 2 | 1 | 4 |
| Week 2 | 4 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 6 |

Which statement is true based on the information in the chart?

A. More students are absent during the middle of the week.
B. More students are absent on Mondays and Fridays.
C. The number of students who are absent is about the same every day.
D. The number of students who are absent increases during the week.



**Please go on to the next page.**

8. Ramon sold lemonade for one week. Each day Ramon sold 6 more glasses of lemonade than he sold the day before. He sold 11 glasses of lemonade on Monday. Which chart shows how many glasses of lemonade Ramon sold each day of that week?

A.

| Day | Number of Glasses of Lemonade |
|---|---|
| Monday | 11 |
| Tuesday | 17 |
| Wednesday | 17 |
| Thursday | 17 |
| Friday | 17 |
| Saturday | 17 |
| Sunday | 17 |

B.

| Day | Number of Glasses of Lemonade |
|---|---|
| Monday | 11 |
| Tuesday | 17 |
| Wednesday | 22 |
| Thursday | 28 |
| Friday | 34 |
| Saturday | 40 |
| Sunday | 46 |

C.

| Day | Number of Glasses of Lemonade |
|---|---|
| Monday | 11 |
| Tuesday | 17 |
| Wednesday | 23 |
| Thursday | 29 |
| Friday | 35 |
| Saturday | 41 |
| Sunday | 47 |

D.

| Day | Number of Glasses of Lemonade |
|---|---|
| Monday | 11 |
| Tuesday | 16 |
| Wednesday | 26 |
| Thursday | 26 |
| Friday | 36 |
| Saturday | 46 |
| Sunday | 56 |



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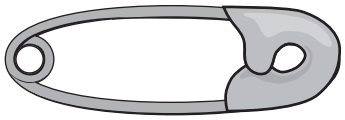
*Use your ruler and the picture of the pin below to answer question 9.*



9. How many inches long is the pin?

   A. $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches

   B. $1\frac{3}{4}$ inches

   C. 2 inches

   D. 4 inches

10. A row at a movie theater has 8 seats. There are 4 people sitting in the row as shown in the diagram below.

Then 3 more people sit down in the row. What fraction of the row of seats is filled with people?

A. $\frac{1}{8}$

B. $\frac{3}{8}$

C. $\frac{4}{8}$

D. $\frac{7}{8}$

11. This chart shows the number of fish caught by five children.

**Number of Fish Caught**

| Name | Number of Fish |
|---|---|
| Dan | 9 |
| Lee | 12 |
| Tony | 6 |
| Cheyenne | 18 |
| Mona | 15 |

Teresa wants to make a pictograph using pictures of fish to represent the number of fish each child caught. She wants to use only pictures of WHOLE fish in her graph. What is the greatest number of fish that Teresa can let one picture represent?

A. 3
B. 5
C. 6
D. 9

12. Every Friday Mrs. Garcia gives her class a spelling test. José's scores for the first nine weeks are 90, 85, 92, 80, 85, 90, 75, 85, and 92. What score did José have MOST often?

A. 75
B. 80
C. 85
D. 92



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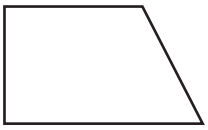
13. Look at this trapezoid.



How many lines of symmetry does this trapezoid have?

A. 0
B. 1
C. 2
D. 4

14. Maria began watching a movie at the time shown on the clock below.


The movie lasts 1 hour and 30 minutes. What time will the movie end?

A. 12:30
B. 12:43
C. 1:13
D. 1:73

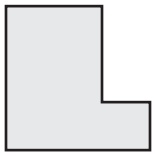
15. Look at this pattern.

7, 12, 11, 16, 15, 20, 19

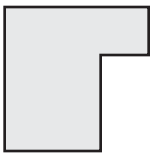
Which rule does this pattern follow?

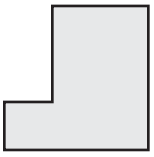
A. +4, –1
B. +5, –1
C. –4, +1
D. –5, +1

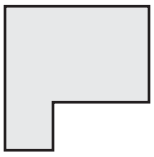
16. Joey is studying flips, turns, and slides using the tile shown below.

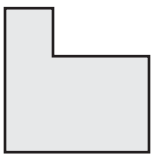


Joey turned the tile. How could the tile look now?

A. 

B. 

C. 

D. 



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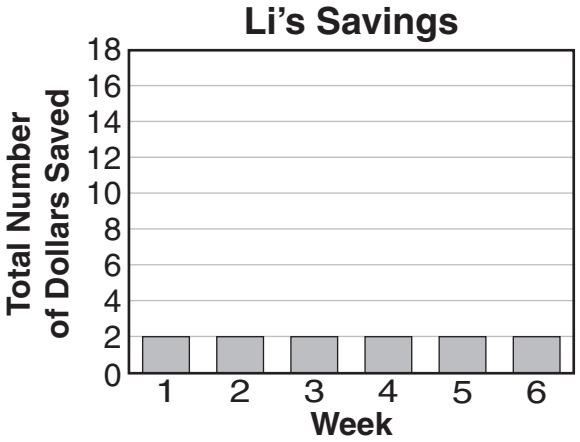
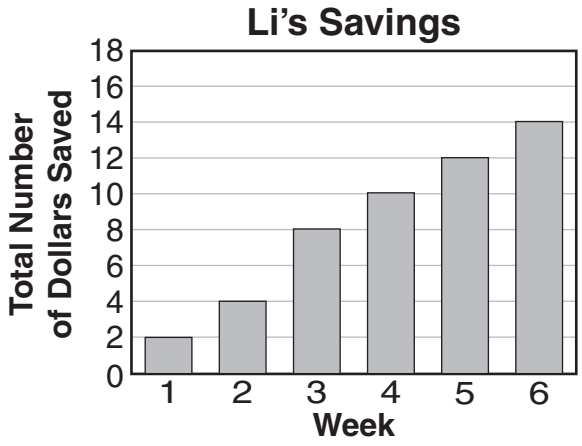
17. Li saves $2.00 each week. Which bar graph shows the TOTAL amount of money Li saved at the end of 6 weeks?

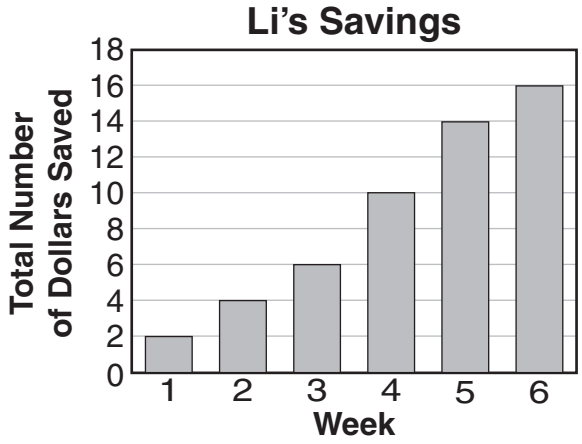
A.



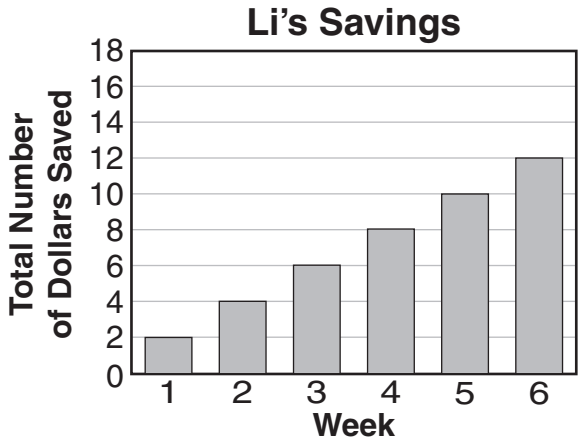

B.




C.




D.



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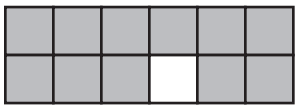
18. Zach painted $\frac{5}{6}$ of his tiles gray. Which picture shows $\frac{5}{6}$ of the tiles painted gray?

A. 

B. 

C. 

D. 

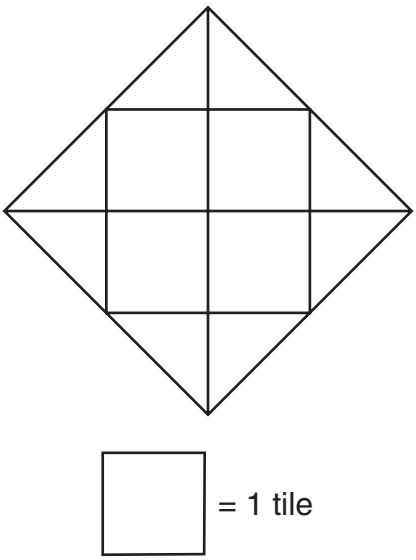
19. This chart shows the elevations for four airports.

| Airport | Elevation in Feet |
|---|---|
| Munich | 1,486 |
| Nairobi | 5,327 |
| La Paz | 13,313 |
| Geneva | 1,411 |

Which list shows the airports in order from HIGHEST elevation to LOWEST elevation?

A. La Paz, Nairobi, Munich, Geneva
B. La Paz, Nairobi, Geneva, Munich
C. Nairobi, Munich, Geneva, La Paz
D. Nairobi, Munich, La Paz, Geneva

20. Kate is buying square tiles to make this design on her floor.




Kate can buy only whole square tiles but she can cut them in half. How many square tiles in all does Kate need to buy to make this design?

A. 4
B. 6
C. 8
D. 12



Please go on to the next page.

21. Cheyenne is writing the fraction pattern below.

$$\frac{1}{3} \quad \frac{4}{5} \quad \frac{2}{6} \quad \frac{3}{9} \quad \frac{4}{12}$$

Which fraction does NOT belong in her pattern?

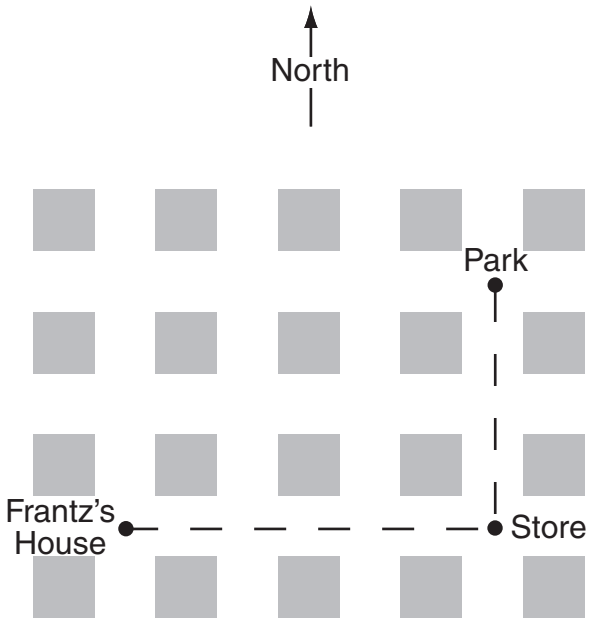
A. $\frac{1}{3}$

B. $\frac{4}{5}$

C. $\frac{2}{6}$

D. $\frac{3}{9}$

22. Frantz is going from his house to the store and then to the park as shown in this map.



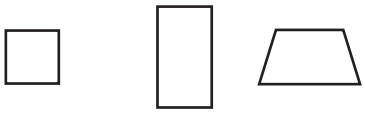

Which directions describe Frantz's path?

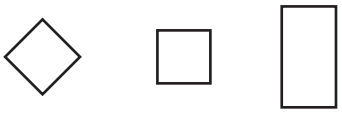
A. 3 blocks west, 2 blocks north
B. 2 blocks west, 3 blocks north
C. 3 blocks east, 2 blocks north
D. 2 blocks north, 3 blocks east

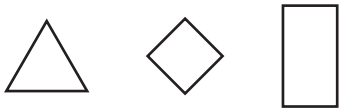


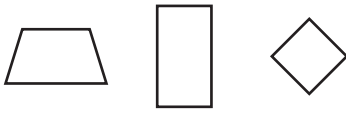
**Please go on to the next page.**

23. In which group do ALL three shapes have TWO pairs of parallel sides?

A. 

B. 

C. 

D. 

24. Jana swam 125 meters on Monday. Each day she swam 25 meters more than she swam the day before. Which chart shows the TOTAL number of meters Jana swam each day?

A.

| Day | Total Number of Meters |
|---|---|
| Monday | 125 |
| Tuesday | 225 |
| Wednesday | 325 |
| Thursday | 425 |
| Friday | 425 |

B.

| Day | Total Number of Meters |
|---|---|
| Monday | 125 |
| Tuesday | 175 |
| Wednesday | 200 |
| Thursday | 225 |
| Friday | 250 |

C.

| Day | Total Number of Meters |
|---|---|
| Monday | 125 |
| Tuesday | 150 |
| Wednesday | 200 |
| Thursday | 225 |
| Friday | 250 |

D.

| Day | Total Number of Meters |
|---|---|
| Monday | 125 |
| Tuesday | 150 |
| Wednesday | 175 |
| Thursday | 200 |
| Friday | 225 |



**Please go on to the next page.**

**Write your answer to question 25 in the space provided for it in your Student Response Booklet. Show all of your work.**

25. Maggie asked her classmates which musical instrument they played. Her results are shown below.

| Name | Instrument Played |
|---|---|
| Mona | piano |
| Sidney | drums |
| Rita | flute |
| Kenya | piano |
| Carlos | guitar |
| Dakota | piano |
| Robin | drums |
| Brad | flute |
| Tina | guitar |
| Abby | piano |
| Amber | guitar |

a. Make a TALLY CHART that shows the number of students who play each type of instrument.

b. Make a PICTOGRAPH that shows the number of students who play each type of instrument. Be sure to

- include the key,
- include labels, and
- give the pictograph a title.



**Please STOP. Do not go on to the next page.**

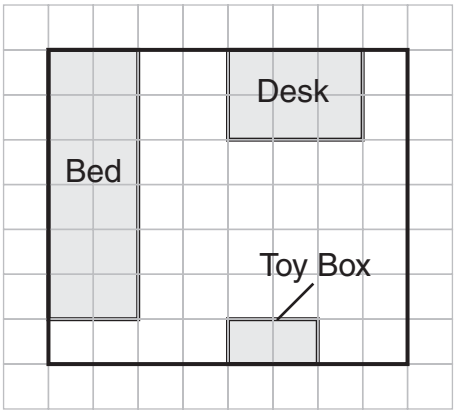
NO TEST MATERIAL
ON THIS PAGE

# Mathematics
# Session 2A (Calculator)

**This test session includes multiple-choice questions and a question for which you must show your work or write out your answer. You may use a calculator during this session.**

**Mark your answers to questions 26 through 33 in the section marked "Mathematics—Session 2A (Calculator)" in your Student Response Booklet.**

26. This is a map of Eric's room.




What is the area of the BED?

A. 6 square units
B. 12 square units
C. 16 square units
D. 30 square units

27. Jack is mowing lawns to earn money. The table shows how much he had been paid altogether by the end of each week.

| **Week** | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Money Paid (dollars)** | 20 | 40 | 60 | 80 |

Which statement must be true?

A. Jack earns $20 each week.
B. Jack makes $20 for each lawn.
C. Jack mows 20 lawns a week.
D. Jack mows 20 hours each week.

28. Look at the object shown below.

How many edges does this object have?

A. 9 edges
B. 6 edges
C. 5 edges
D. 3 edges



**Please go on to the next page.**

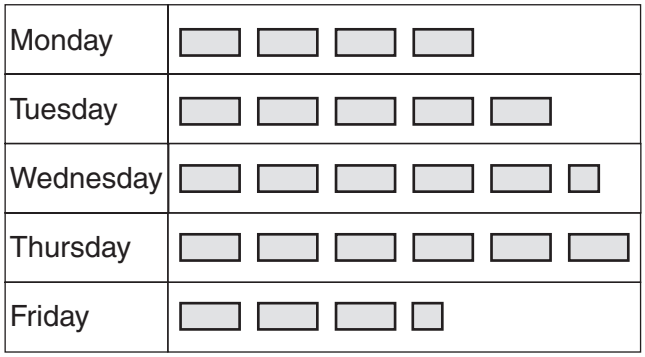
# Mathematics
# Session 2B (No Calculator)

**This test session includes multiple-choice questions and questions for which you must show your work or write out your answer. You may NOT use a calculator during this session.**

**Mark your answers to questions 35 through 41 in the section marked "Mathematics—Session 2B (No Calculator)" in your Student Response Booklet.**

35. The graph below shows how many tickets to the county fair were sold each day.

**County Fair Tickets Sold**




How many tickets were sold on Wednesday?

A. 6 tickets
B. 11 tickets
C. 55 tickets
D. 60 tickets

36. The Kootenai River in Montana is 1,800 feet above sea level. Granite Peak is 12,799 feet above sea level. How many feet lower than Granite Peak is the Kootenai River?

A. 14,599 feet
B. 11,999 feet
C. 11,199 feet
D. 10,999 feet

37. Tyrell bought a CD for $11.99. He also bought TWO candy bars for 79¢ EACH. He paid for everything with $20.00. How much change should Tyrell have received?

A. $13.57
B. $12.78
C. $ 7.22
D. $ 6.43



**Please go on to the next page.**

# Mathematics
# Session 3 (No Calculator)

**This test session includes multiple-choice questions and questions for which you must show your work or write out your answer. You may NOT use a calculator during this session.**

**Mark your answers to questions 44 through 64 in the section marked "Mathematics—Session 3 (No Calculator)" in your Student Response Booklet.**

44. Carmen wants to know the favorite book of her friends. Which question should Carmen ask her friends?

A. How many books do you read each week?
B. What was the last book you read?
C. How often do you read books?
D. What book do you like the most?

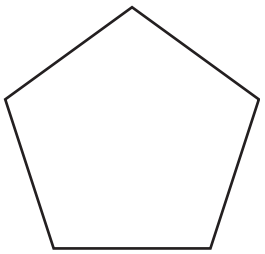
45. A family traveled

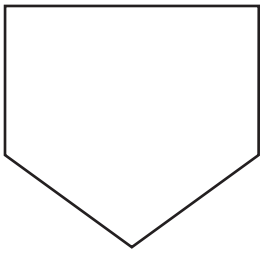
- 537 miles by airplane,
- 207 miles by train, and
- 37 miles by car.

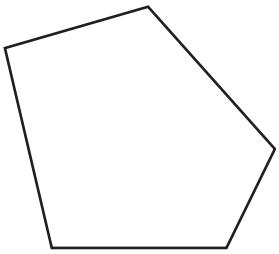
How many miles in all did the family travel?

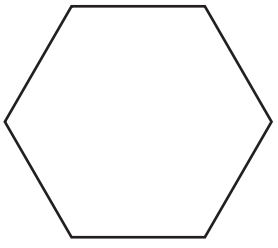
A. 772 miles
B. 781 miles
C. 1114 miles
D. 7621 miles

46. Which shape is NOT a pentagon?

A. 

B. 

C. 

D. 



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47. Morgan has 128 ounces of lemonade to sell. She is selling the lemonade in 8-ounce cups. How many 8-ounce cups of lemonade can Morgan sell?

A. 11
B. 16
C. 110
D. 121

48. Rebecca put each letter of her name on a card as shown below.

| R | E | B | E | C | C | A |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|

She put the cards in a bag and shook the bag. What is the chance of Rebecca picking a card with an **S** out of the bag?

A. impossible
B. unlikely
C. likely
D. certain

49. Haru is 10 years younger than his sister, Ami. Which of the following shows Haru's age if Ami's age is $n$?

A. $n - 10$
B. $n + 10$
C. $10 - n$
D. $10 \times n$

50. Kelly has 2 large packages of balloons and 4 regular packages. Each large package has 25 balloons. Each regular package has 10 balloons. How many balloons does Kelly have in all?

A. 35
B. 41
C. 64
D. 90

*Use the paper clip shown below to answer question 51.*

51. Which is the BEST estimate for the length of this paper clip?

A. 3 centimeters
B. 3 meters
C. 3 millimeters
D. 3 kilometers

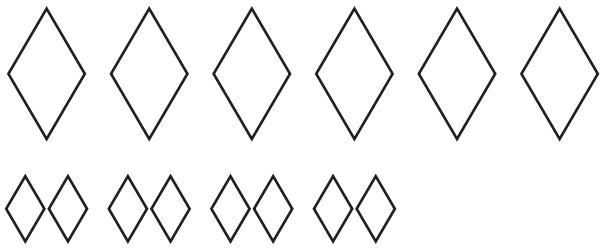


**Please go on to the next page.**

52. The ceiling in a gym has 24 light fixtures. Each fixture has 12 lightbulbs. How many lightbulbs are there altogether?

A. 36
B. 72
C. 188
D. 288

53. Barbara made the pattern shown below with large and small diamonds.



For each large diamond there are small ones below.

How many more small diamonds does Barbara need to complete her pattern?

A. 2
B. 3
C. 4
D. 5

54. What number belongs in the box to make this number sentence true?

$$112 = 4 \times \square$$

A. 23
B. 28
C. 108
D. 448

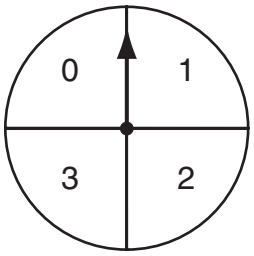
55. Carmen bought $12.45 worth of books. She paid for the books with a $20 bill. How much change should Carmen receive?

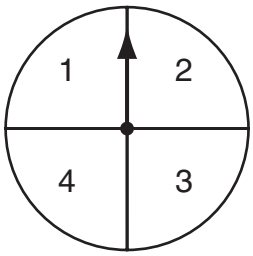
A. $ 7.55
B. $ 8.55
C. $ 8.65
D. $12.25

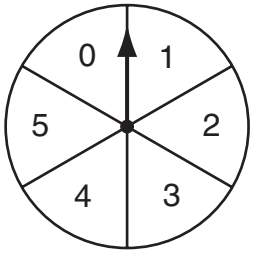


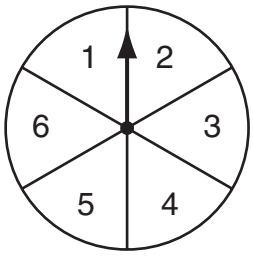
**Please go on to the next page.**

56. On which spinner is the arrow most likely to stop on a number GREATER than 3?

A. 


B. 


C. 


D. 


57. Miriam is putting 90 pencils in groups of 8. How many groups of 8 pencils can she make?

A. 2
B. 8
C. 11
D. 12

58. Raul wants to measure how quickly a sink fills with water. Which tool should Raul use?

A. stopwatch
B. ruler
C. scale
D. measuring cup

59. What number does $y$ equal in this number sentence?

$$(13 + 8) + 11 = 13 + (11 + y)$$

A. 14
B. 11
C. 8
D. 3



**Please go on to the next page.**

60. Which letter has ONLY one line of symmetry?

A. B

B. N

C. O

D. R

61. Charlie made this pictograph to show the favorite lunches of his classmates.

**Favorite Lunches**

| | |
|---|---|
| Chef Salad | |
| Egg Rolls | |
| Pizza | |
| Tacos | |

represents 2 classmates

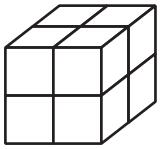
How many classmates in all chose Egg Rolls or Pizza?

A. 12
B. 10
C. 8
D. 6



**Please go on to the next page.**

62. Amir used cubes to build the prism shown below.



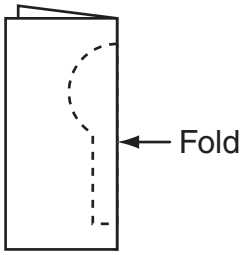
How many cubes in all did Amir use to make the prism?

A. 4
B. 8
C. 12
D. 16

63. Which is another way to write $3 + 3 + 3 + 3$?

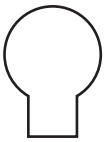
A. $2 \times 3$
B. $3 + 4$
C. $4 + 3$
D. $4 \times 3$

64. Lee folded a paper in half and cut out a shape along the dotted lines as shown below.

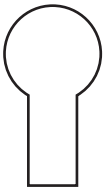



He unfolded the shape. What shape did Lee cut out?

A. 

B. 

C. 

D. 



**Please go on to the next page.**

**Write your answers to questions 65 through 67 in the spaces provided in your Student Response Booklet. Show all of your work.**

65. Divide:

$$7\overline{)203}$$

66. Subtract:

$$36{,}182 - 7{,}154$$

67. Multiply:

$$26 \times 41 =$$



**Please go on to the next page.**

**Write your answer to question 68 in the space provided for it in your Student Response Booklet. Show all of your work.**

68. At the book fair, picture books cost $1.05 and chapter books cost $1.75. Pablo bought 2 picture books and 1 chapter book.

    a. How much money did Pablo spend on these books? Show or explain how you found your answer.

    Dee spent EXACTLY $7.70 buying 6 books at the book fair. She bought picture books and chapter books.

    b. How many books of each type did Dee buy? Show or explain how you found your answers. Write your answers like this:

    _____ picture books _____ chapter books



Please STOP.